FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MAY 1984

Lebanon

Israelis Arrested — Syrian forces in northern Lebanon arrested three Israeli "saboteurs" who attempted to infiltrate the area where Syrian forces are located, a military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Damascus radio. Jerusalem and IDF radios said the three were members of Israel's Liaison Office in Beirut, who inadvertently approached Syrian-controlled territory north of Jubayl, were arrested by the Lebanese Army, and were then handed over to the Syrians. Israel is trying every possible diplomatic channel to secure their release, according to a senior Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by IDF Radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon indicated that the Lebanese handed the Israelis over to the Syrians under pressure.

Political Situation — After meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said in remarks reported by Radio Monte Carlo that he adheres to his stand on Prime Minister Rashid Karami's cabinet, though he added that he would hold further talks with Khaddam on 2 May. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, who also attended the meeting, has thus far not adopted a stand, according to Birri. A Damascus radio commentary called for "popular Lebanese unanimity to support the march of salvation that the new government is leading" and said Karami's working program requires all sides to participate in the national unity government.

In Beirut the Lebanese Front approved participation in the government by Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil, leaders of the National Liberal and Phalange parties, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. On the other hand, the Higher Council of the Greek Catholics decided to postpone Joseph Skaf's participation in the cabinet until the ministerial posts are distributed more equitably, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak, in a May Day speech broadcast by Cairo radio, revealed that Egypt recently contacted a number of states to prepare a move by the Nonaligned Movement to persuade Iran and Iraq to stop fighting and resolve their differences through negotiation. In submitting its initiative, Egypt does not favor one party over another, he noted. As for the break in relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, Egypt did this to preserve international law and protect the rights of all Arabs, Muslims, and Christians. This decision represents a "firm line" in Egypt's policy that will be applied in its relationship "with all states without exception."

Mubarak also discussed the forthcoming elections to the "first parliament in Egypt based on a multiparty system since the 23 July Revolution," asserting that democracy is "no longer an experiment subject to abolition" but warning opposition parties against making "irresponsible statements" and "playing with fire" by exploiting sufferings in order to seek electoral advantage. The president mocked the "imaginary programs" contained in some election manifestos and dismissed calls for the abrogation of the emergency law, which he said is necessary to counter terrorism and guarantee stability.

Libya

JANA reported that the British Embassy in Tripoli was entered and searched on orders from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in response to the search of the People's Bureau in London. The report accused Britain of establishing a "dangerous precedent" with its "flagrant violation" of the Vienna Convention.

Sudan

Police have detained "88 culprits and 220 persons" on charges of violating the "general order," SUNA announced.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran must end the war with total victory and in the "not so distant future" and "we will take measures so that no one else will dream of committing aggression against us," President 'Ali Khamene'i said in remarks reported by Tehran radio.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn admitted in statements to the Kuwaiti press that Iraqi Super Etenards fired on the Saudi tanker *Safina al-'Arab* because it was transporting Iranian oil, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Iran

Majlis Elections — The second stage of the second round of Majlis elections is to take place on 11 May, IRNA announced citing an Interior Ministry circular.

Ozal Visit — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal departed after his 3-day visit to Iran, Tehran radio announced. Commenting on the visit, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi indicated that talks with the Turkish side on economic issues had resulted in "good agreements." He described the talks as "very useful for the expansion of relations," the radio reported.

Afghanistan

Afghan guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Masud "escaped a KGB trap" and left the Panjsher valley for a hideout in the mountains from where he is directing his forces, AFP disclosed, citing "diplomatic sources."

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President Babrak Karmal's May Day Speech

LD012334 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: As you know, May Day, international workers solidarity day, was marked in our beloved homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan, by glorious meetings and marches. Barbrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, took part in these glorious ceremonies, inaugurating the festival held in Kabul's sports ground:

[Begin recording] Comrades and friends, comrade workers, toilers of the revolutionary Afghanistan: Allow me first to convey militant and revolutionary greetings of the PDPA — the party of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan — the government, the DRA state, and also my militant and revolutionary greetings to you on the occasion of May Day, the international solidarity day of the world's workers. I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on this day.

One of the major factors in the victory of Afghanistan's revolution was the principle of international proletariat solidarity, which enabled and is enabling the people of Afghanistan, together with the PDPA, the party of workers, and toilers of Afghanistan, to send to the graveyard of the history of proud Afghanistan all internal reaction, despotic monarchical forces, aristocrats, feudal landlords, and bureaucrats — all traitors to the homeland. [applause]

Let me refer to another issue. The people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of the PDPA, toppled the castle of despotism, reaction, and the (?stooges of) imperialism. At that time, due to the characteristic of international solidarity of reaction and imperialism, and now Chinese hegemonism, we saw the formation of a black, evil, plundering conspiracy against revolutionary Afghanistan.

International reaction, U.S. imperialism, and Chinese hegemonism, in collaboration with the reactionaries in the region, such as the class ruling reactionary strata of Iran; the militarist group in Pakistan, who are dependent on imperialism; international reaction; Arab reactionaries — all took up positions on a black and unholy front against revolutionary Afghanistan. Our revolution was and is a bright torch which could and can brighten the region. [applause]

I must explain to our people that international imperialism, reaction of the region, Chinese hegemonism, and the militarist Pakistani group, wanted to divide our country in collaboration with the reaction in Iran and to occupy Afghanistan as far as the proud Hindu Kush Mountains. Reactionary Iran wanted to occupy the western region of the country — the destiny of our country, Afghanistan, was on the brink of (?destruction).

With whom do we disagree? Our disagreement lies with the militarist strata of the Ziaul Haq regime and Pakistani groups who are not prepared to peacefully resolve issues concerning Afghanistan. Likewise, our disagreement lies with the rightwing regime of black reaction of the middle ages in Iran, which is not prepared to discuss issues peacefully around a discussion table.

From the begining, we expressed support for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. At present we support the movement of the people of Iran in the struggle against reaction and imperialism. We also support the people of Pakistan in their struggle against oppression and cruelty of the ruling strata dependent on U.S. imperialism who have armed themselves to the teeth; as the people of Pakistan, our Pashtuns and Baluchis, the people of Iran, other people of the world, progressive forces of the world, and all our international friends who are supporting our revolution.

The other issue is this — today in the world some make hue and cry and allege that millions of Afghans have fled their country and gone to Pakistan and Iran. This point should be cleared up for you compatriots and the world public. The bosom of the homeland, our motherland — Afghanistan, the revolutionary Afghanistan — welcomes all compatriots whereever they are, provided they do not stand against the revolution, freedom, and independence of the country. [applause]

The people of Afghanistan have no fear of their compatriot brethern who have been deceived or made a mistake. Our compatriots will embrace warmly all other compatriots. [applause]

They raise one issue, the refugees in Pakistan. We have not yet raised many facts on the possibility that the rulers of Pakistan might become ready for direct talks. We have not yet said to Mr Zaiul Haq, you who came into power after shedding the blood of the legal ruler of Pakistan — Bhutto — as a result of the instruction of U.S. imperialism from Washington and the U.S. intelligence service, and by the sword of the reactionary militarists. And today,in collaboration with the U.S. imperialism and hegemonism of China, you have brought the danger of war and insecurity in the region and threaten on one side India and on the other side revolutionary Afghanistan with your dreadful weapons. How did you and through which legal channel and public vote of the people of Pakistan, have you seized power? Pakistan still does not have its basic principles and Constitution and the oppressed and persecuted people of Pakistan are being ruled by the might of sword. How can he today dictate the proud, patriotic, freedom loving and [word indistinct] Afghans and give instructions?

You, the masters of the militarist group — referring to U.S. imperialism and China — instruct us on our social system. Can the pride and honor of Afghans accept that the rulers of Islamabad and Rawalpindi give instructions to Afghans? [shouts of "No"]

Never, Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan, with their unity and solidarity, with international unity and solidarity of the world's toilers and its international friends, will fight to the end against [word indistinct] reaction and will become victorious. [shouts of approval]

They tell us Afghans emigrated to Pakistan. We Afghans know very well the land of our region. We know the imperialist policy wants to break the unity and solidarity of the people of our country including Pashtuns, Tajik, Hazara, Turkman, Baluch, Nurestani, Pasha'i, and Uzbek, and sow discord among the toilers and people of [word indistinct]. However, after the April Revolution no black or barbaric policy can work.

Well brethern, as you know, every year nearly two million Afghans, on the basis of hundreds of years of history, always our Kochis [nomads] — our people have been moving in the region, toward the south and east, toward the Indian subcontinent. At this time, the imposed Durand line, as a hot sword, has not penetrated the body of the Afghan and Pashtun. Throughout history, our people have always been moving toward the Indian subcontinent then Pakistan. As you know,one brother lives on this side of the so-called line and the other brother, the other side. We can prove in every international tribune that the majority of our compatriots who are living in Pashtun and Baluch regions are our Pashtun and Baluch brethern and that as Afghans we can never remain indifferent about the destiny of Pashtuns and Baluchis. [applause]

However, it should not be forgotten that we want peace, security, and fraternal relations with the people of Iran and Pakistan. We want to raise every issue on the discussion table. If a rational reason and healthy perception exist, we can resolve all differences and disagreements. Afghanistan — as a peace-loving country — never has an aggressive and occupying policy and will never interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring countries. However, we announce that out of the interference, thievish and plundering aggression as the reaction of Pakistan and Iran from the free, independence and revolutionary country of Afghan. [sentence as heard]

This is the principle of the Afghans' patriotism in line with the principled, correct, creative and emancipating solidarity of the international workers and toilers of the world.

Well, lets see what the rightwing and reactionary circles of Iran say: We want to export our revolution to Afghanistan. They even, in the official document of their Foreign Ministry, have specified such a policy line. They, in the name of Islam, as Pakistan, are fighting against the people inside their country, that is to say, the people of Iran and Arabs. They put 12, 13,and 14 year-year-old sons on the battle front against Iraq. They kill and crush without mercy the sons and people of Iran. This is in the name of Islam. With a little difference how does Reagan — this faked defender of Islam — strengthen Israel against the toilers and the toiling Muslims of Arabs in Palestine. However in Afghanistan wear the Islam mask. [sentence as heard] Their servants and mercenaries in the name of Islam kill Islam; they kill their brothers. They set fire to all people and national wealth. They are plunderers. They are the enemy of Islam, the enemy of the toiling and Muslim people of Afghanistan.

Well, the reactionary circles of Iran were chanting yesterday: No West or East. Well lets see what was their fortune.

They denied the East where the son of freedom rises; as our freedom son is shining in Afghanistan. But they did not go and will not go toward the son of freedom and they set in West. [sentence as heard] This is the result of the policy of no East, no West.

Today in collaboration with the U.S. imperialism they have taken a position against the revolution of Afghanistan and follow an interfering and aggressive policy against the DRA.

Our revolution succeeded in the region [words indistinct] and this bright torch will brighten the whole region. [shouts of approval]

Our party was, is, and will be patriotic; our party was, is, and will be in the service of the people of Afghanistan. [end recording]

AFP on Masud Whereabouts, Kabul Radio Claim

BK011419 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] New Delhi, May 1 (AFP) — Afghan guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Masud, whose troops are resisting a major Soviet-Afghan offensive in the Panjsher Valley, recently escaped a KGB trap and left the strategic valley, according to diplomatic sources today.

Radio Kabul and the Afghan Embassy here had claimed on April 24 that the 30-year old guerrilla leader had been captured. The diplomats today said Mr Masud was given advance warning of a plot to kidnap him by informers inside the Khad, the Afghan secret service. According to diplomats in Islamabad, one of Mr Masud's own lieutenants had been unmasked as a Soviet agent.

Sources here and in Islamabad said the guerrilla commander fled from the Panjsher between April 17 and 19 to a hideout in the mountains from where he was directing his 10,000-strong guerrilla force, the sources said.

On April 24 the official Afghan sources said Mr Masud had been captured early in the offensive which began on April 20. Moreover, Afghan resistance leaders in Peshawar, Pakistan, said no message from Mr Masud had been received since the start of the Panjsher offensive.

On April 20, a Soviet force of 10,000 troops, 2,500 Afghan soldiers and several hundred tanks and trucks advanced into the Panjsher Valley in the wake of unprecedented high-altitude bombing of the valley by Soviet Tupolev TU-16 Badger bombers. MIG-23's and helicopter gunships were providing air cover and carrying out low-altitude strafing of guerrilla positions, reports said.

Diplomats said that 24 hours before the overall offensive began, the guerrillas had attacked a small Soviet-Afghan garrison at Onawa which had been based at the valley mouth since a ceasefire signed between Mr Masud and the Red Army in the winter of 1982.

Quoting reports circulating in Kabul, diplomats said a large number of Soviet soldiers had been captured after the attack on Onawa while most of the government troops there had gone over to the guerrillas' side. However many government soldiers died trying to cross Soviet minefields around Onawa.

There have been relatively few clashes since the start of the offensive. Three days after marching into the Panjsher the Soviet forces had reached Bozorak, 50 kilometers (35 miles) to the north.

Using tactics which proved successful in the six previous Panjsher offensives, the guerrillas have retreated before the advancing Soviet columns which become more vulnerable as their lines grow

longer. The guerrillas have dispersed into villages and onto high ground from where they harass the rear guard of Soviet columns, diplomatic sources said.

According to an Afghan source in Islamabad, Pakistan, the guerrillas have already destroyed 72 Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles, two aircraft and five helicopters. In addition, the guerrillas claim to have killed or wounded more than 1,000 Soviet soldiers since the start of the offensive.

Diplomats here and in Pakistan confirmed the guerrillas' tactical retreat. They said the Soviet-Afghan forces had not tried to pursue the guerrillas into neighbouring valleys nor had they attempted to enter the Panjsher by passes from the north, west or east.

A Panjsheri, quoted by diplomats, said the guerrillas had left these passes open in order to obtain extra supplies of arms and ammunition but had mined them to deter any bid by Soviet troops to go through. Afghan civilians were evacuated by the guerrillas before the start of the current offensive, reports said.

Meanwhile, the announcement on April 24 by Radio Kabul and then by the Afghan Embassy here of the alleged capture of Mr Masud is believed to have been a psychological stunt marking the anniversary of the first communist coup d'etat in Kabul eight years ago.

A report received from Afghanistan today said the Soviet authorities had succeeded for a few days in shaking the guerrillas by means of a disinformation campaign in which the Western press unwittingly played a role. The report said the guerrillas believed the Western radios would not have mentioned the capture of Masud unless they had some reason to think the report was true.

Reportage on Fighting in Panjsher Valley

BK021140 Hong Kong AFP in English 1119 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 2 (AFP) — A Soviet advance force may have swept through to the end of the Panjsher Valley north of Kabul, just nine days after the Soviet Union launched its seventh offensive against the Afghan mujahedeen stronghold.

But Western diplomatic sources gave out this information today "with reservations," pointing out that reports from the region indicate that Soviet-Afghan forces have still not managed to penetrate valleys leading off the 150 kms (95 miles) Panjsher.

The mujahedeen are believed to have moved into these side valleys and into the mountains as soon as the Soviet-Afghan troops entered Panjsher.

If the Soviet forces have managed to occupy the 3,000 metres (yards) altitude Anjuman Pass at the end of the valley it will mean the first stage of their operation has been achieved with remarkable rapidity, diplomats said here. The next phase would be to go after mujahedeen holding out in the side valleys and mountains from where they were positioned to attack Soviet-Afghan positions.

(In Washington last night, U.S. officials had said the Soviet forces were only thought to control half the Panjsher Valley. The officials believed that while the mujahedeen had suffered heavy losses they were still holding out.)

Western diplomatic sources here estimated today that between 20 and 40 Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles have been destroyed by landmines strewn along the valley by forces loyal to Panjsher resistance leader Ahmad Shah Masud.

Meanwhile in Peshawar, northern Pakistan, an Afghan resistance leader Masud Kahlili, said he had no reliable reports of a Soviet breakthrough in Panjsher. He emphasised that the mujahedeen were active along the key Salang Road linking Kabul with the Soviet Union, to the west of Panjsher. He said mujahedeen had recently forced back a Soviet-Afghan convoy at Khenjan, just north of the Salang tunnel.

Wounded Transported to Kabul

GF011300 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1717 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Our Muslim and revolutionary brothers, who are firmly standing up to the aggression of the occupying Red Army, have inflicted sizable damage on the enemy during the past few days.

According to informed sources, speaking for our crusading brothers, over 200 officers of the puppet regime of Karmal and the Soviet forces who were wounded were transported from Panjsher valley to Kabul. According to our report,around 20,000 personnel of the Soviet occupation forces and the deceived forces of Karmal's regime accompanied by 800 tanks and armored vehicles and helicopter gunships, in addition to logistical material, were involved in the recent battle in the Panjsher valley and the villages around it.

The latest reports state that the barbaric bombing of the villages around the Panjsher valley has caused thousands of people, the majority of whom are the elderly and innocent children, to flee the valley. The same report adds that after a few days our forces have started to regroup and have managed to halt the enemy's progress.

Mujahidin Strengthen Positions

GF011951 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Our mujahidin brothers carried out a series of military operations against the Soviet occupationist forces and the puppet Karmal regime in various parts of the country, they have inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemies of our religion and nation.

Following a series of intense battles in the strategic Panjsher valley, which ended in heavy losses on the enemy of our religion and nation, our noble mujahidin brothers are now involved in strengthening their positions and trenches. Thus, our mujahidin brothers have been successful in hindering the movement of the

joint Soviet and puppet Karmal forces in the area by firing on their positions.

In the city of Herat, our brothers have completed victorious operations and have succeeded in inflicting considerable losses of men and materiel on the Soviet usurpist forces and the deceived elements of the Karmal regime. Reliable sources of our mujahidin brothers have stated that our Muslim revolutionaries ambused a police post of the Karmal regime in Herat city, destroyed some armored (?vehicles), and succeeded in capturing at least six of the misguided individuals of the Karmal regime. Informed sources state that our mujahidin forces staged another surprise attack and succeeded in capturing some Herat (?residents) who were from among the close circles and lackeys of the Karmal regime.

In another surprise attack on the Herat-Qandahar Highway, our mujahidin brothers were successful in destroying an enemy vehicle by setting it on fire and killing the occupants.

On the other hand, the Soviet usurpist forces shelled the villages around Qandahar with helicopter gunships and military aircraft, which resulted in heavy human and material losses on our innocent rural compatriots.

Court Begins Trial of Maoist Subversives

LD020603 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Kabul, May 1, BAKHTAR: A panel of judges of the special revolutionary court of the DRA in an open session held the trial of Sayed Hafizullah and Mohammed Yonus leaders of the so-called "Rahaee" (Liberation), the Maoist organisation, who were earlier arrested on the charges of subversive activities.

At today's trial, the accused persons confessed to a number of their counter-revolutionary activities. Among their other subversive activities, they also confessed the visit of Dr. Yonus and Dr. Faiz, chairman of the "Rahaee" now based in Pakistan, and some other members of their band to China for receiving monetary assistance.

They also confessed the link of their band with CIA and other reactionary forces.

The trial will continue on May 2.

Materials Dealing With Punjab Situation

Violence, Arrests Reported

BK011641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Seven persons were injured when some unidentified persons fired at them in the Talwandi Bhai village of Ferozepur district last night. Our Moga correspondent reports that two of the victims later succumbed to their injuries in the hospital.

In Haryana, 150 volunteers of the Suraksha Sammity [protection committee] were rounded up at Ambala city this morning when they indulged in stone throwing in which a Chandigarh based journalist and about a dozen policemen were injured. According to the deputy inspector general of Ambala, range volunteers were trying to organize a march to Delhi in protest against killings in Punjab in defiance of prohibitory orders.

High Priests Appeal Accepted

BK011649 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has accepted the appeal of the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] for forging unity in the Panth [Akali Sikhs]. Speaking to newsmen in Amritsar today, he said the appeal is an edict to the Sikh Panth and nobody can comment upon it. It may be recalled that the five head priests of the highest seat of the Sikh religion issued a joint appeal yesterday to create a congenial atmosphere in the Golden Temple complex.

Gandhi: Government Doing Its Best

BK011658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The prime minister has said the government is doing its best to control the situation in Punjab and expressed the hope that terrorist activities in the state would be contained soon. Mrs Gandhi's remarks came in a chat with newsmen at Dhanbad where she had gone to inaugurate the 3-day session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress [INTUC] on the occasion of May Day today.

In reply to a question, she expressed confidence that the Punjab problem will be settled through mutual discussions. She recalled that the government is already agreed to most of the demands of the Akalis. Some demands which relate to land and water involve the neighboring states and can be sorted out by a tribunal. She cautioned the people to be vigilant against forces trying to weaken India's integrity, unity, and peace.

In her inaugural address to INTUC session, the prime minister said that the country can prosper only if there is an atmosphere of peace and harmony. She said a poor country like India cannot afford the multiplicity of trade unions. Their multiplicity can deliver no goods. We have to make united efforts to find solutions to problems. The prime minister said it should be the endeavor of everyone to create conditions which will help the country [toward] the goal of socialism. The 20-point program, she said, is a step in this direction and embodies the government's efforts to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. Mrs Gandhi said agriculture and industrial production have gone up considerably leading to near self-sufficiency, but the population explosion has offset the gains of our progress.

Addressing Army officers and soldiers at Ranchi Airport, the prime minister called upon the defense forces to remain vigilant, she reiterated that India wants to live in peace. However, there are many forces who do not wish to see our country progress and develop friendly relations with our neighbors.

Secessionist Parties Ban Extended

BK011656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The government has extended the ban on Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan for another 2 years. An official notifcation issued this evening says these organizations have been preaching secession and indulging in violent activities. These organizations were banned on 1 May 1982.

Sethi Notes Antinational Activities in Kashmir

BK300958 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, told the Lok Sabha today that the activities of antinational and secessionist elements are continuing in Jammu and Kashmir despite some actions taken by the state government. The center is closely watching the situation.

Replying to a call attention motion moved by Mr Ram Vilas Paswan, Janata, and Mr Ram Gopal Reddy, Congress-I, Mr Sethi expressed the hope that the state government would deal with the situaiton in an effective manner. The center has been from time to time expressing its concern to the state government about these activities and advised it to take prompt and firm action. He said the All-India Sikh Students Federation, which has been banned by the center, is reported to be holding meetings in Jammu and Kashmir. Its leaders have been making objectionable speeches in the state.

Mr Sethi told the house that four organizations, namely, Jamaat-i-Islami, the Jammu and Kashmir People's League, the Awami Action Committee, and the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front are indulging in antinational and secessionist activities. The leaders have also questioned the state's accession to India. He said that he had also written to the chief minister on several occasions on the issue. During the discussion, Mr Paswan alleged that the talk of terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir is politically motivated.

Border Area Movements Prohibited Dusk to Dawn

BK020318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] In Manipur, movements within the 20-km belt of Indian territory in Chandel district along the Indo-Burma border have been prohibited from dusk to dawn. This follows an apprehension of breach of peace and disturbance of public tranquillity and danger to human life. PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, quoting official sources, said that the order, which came into effect on the 20th of last month, will remain in force for 2 months. Reports say some gang of antisocial elements armed with weapons were moving near the border with the intention to endanger public security.

Gandhi Comments on Space Program, Economic Zone

BK281629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpt] India will be in a position to place a geosynchoronous satellite in space through its own efforts by the end of the decade. It will attain 100 percent indigenous launch capability by then. This was stated by the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, at a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee for the department concerning science in New Delhi today.

Referring to the Indo-Soviet joint space program, she said the entire country is proud of it, but our own achievement in space programs should not be lost sight of. She informed the members that a series of satellites are to be launched in the next few years.

Referring to India's exclusive economic zone, Mrs Gandhi observed that some neighboring countries are indulging in illegal poaching, exploiting the resources, and depleting its supply. She suggested that the punishments should be made deterrent so as to effectively curb these illegal activities.

U.S. Vice President's Visit Announced

BK010356 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Mr George Bush, is to visit India from the 12th of this month. This has been officially announced in New Delhi. Mr Bush, during his 4-day official visit, will have talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and other Indian leaders on bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. The vice president, Mr Hidayatullah, will host a banquet in honor of the visiting dignitary, while he will be Mrs Gandhi's guest at lunch.

Mr Bush's tour includes visit to Pakistan and Oman also.

Vice President Leaves for Switzerland, Tunisia

BK291419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The vice president, Mr Hidayatullah, left New Delhi this morning for Geneva on a 12-day visit to Switzerland and Tunisia. In Switzerland, the vice president will visit Berne and Geneva and hold talks with the officials of the League of International Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

In the Tunisian capital, Tunis, he will attend the third session of the independent commission for international humanitarian issues. The session is likely to be held from the 4th to the 6th of next month. He will also attend the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies on an invitation from its speaker.

Reportage on President's Visit in Argentina

For coverage of President Zail Singh's official 3-day visit to Argentina, including his discussions with President Raul Alsonsin and otherofficials, see the Argentina section of the 30 April Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Reportage on Japanese Prime Minister's Visit

Zia-Nakasone Talks

BK011228 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Formal talks between Japanese prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq were held in Rawalpindi this morning. Their talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, focused on the further development of the cordial and warm relations existing between the two countries and the promotion of comprehensive cooperation in the economic, industrial, trade, education, and cultural fields. They also touched on some of the international issues not already covered during the talks at the private dinner hosted by the president in honor of the Japanese prime minister last evening.

In talks held last evening and today, the two leaders noted that Pakistan and Japan shared a vital interest in peace and coexistence. They earnestly desired disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation. While Japan follows a policy of the three nonnuclear principles of nonproduction, nonpossession, and noninduction of nuclear weapons, Pakistan has proposed the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia. It also envisages a nonaggression pact with India. It was also disclosed in the talks that Japan intends to contribute $18 million [as heard] for the relief of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The foreign ministers of Pakistan and Japan held separate talks in Islamabad this afternoon.

Support on Afghan Issue

OW011101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 1 May 84

[By Hiroshi Oshima, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad, May 1 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone threw Japan's continued support behind Pakistan in its call for an early political solution to the Afghan issue when he met President Ziaul Haq Tuesday, Japanese officials said.

In the 90 minutes of talks, the two leaders also agreed on several concrete steps to further expand bilateral relations in trade, investment, technology transfer and other economic fields. The talks, the only session between the two during Nakasone's three days here, were mostly dominated by bilateral matters, the officials said. Regional issues, like the Gulf Persian war, were left to a separate meeting between Japanese and Pakistani Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

They said Nakasone, who arrived in the capital Monday, promised, among others, to extend aid worth 14.9 million dollars [as received] (about 4.2 billion yen) to Afghan refugees in Pakistan for fiscal 1984 started April 1. Of the total, six million dollars will be through the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and 8.9 million dollars through the world food program, the officials said.

In pledging the aid, Nakasone gave his complete endorsement to Pakistan's position which calls for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan and the safe return of refugees to the neighboring country, the officials said. An estimated three million Afghans have crossed the border into Pakistan after the Soviet military intervention in the country in late 1979. Japan is determined to continue supporting efforts of Pakistan for a solution of the issue, jointly with other friendly countries, Nakasone was quoted as telling Zia. Japan has so far contributed a total of 62 million dollars to Afghan refugee relief programs through the two international organizations since 1979.

Nakasone and Zia were in complete agreement that the two countries should explore various ways of boosting bilateral economic ties. Nakasone promised to send a governmental mission to Pakistan soon to discuss all aspects of Japan-Pakistan economic cooperation.

Nakasone also proposed that the two countries conclude an investment protection agreement to promote Japanese investment in Pakistan, the officials said. He agreed to Pakistan's idea of establishing a Japan-Pakistan joint committee in the private sector.

President Zia accepted Nakasone's proposal on the investment protection agreement, saying such a measure would clear all problems pending in Japan-Pakistan economic relations, the officials said.

Nakasone told Zia Japan will exert the "utmost effort" in fixing the amount of its next round of yen loans to Pakistan so as to help that country's sixth five year economic plan, the officials said.

Regarding Pakistan as a country of "geopolitical importance," Japan doubled its economic assistance to the country in 1980 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and was the single largest supplier of economic cooperation to Pakistan for three years until 1982.

Nakasone touched on the world economy and explained his upcoming intiative in calling for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations aimed at a freer trade worldwide. He reportedly told Zia he wanted to raise the matter at the summit conference of seven industrial democracies in London early next month.

Zia praised Japan's position on pursuing the free trade system in opposition to protectionism and promised Pakistan's full backup for Japan, the officials said.

On the London summit, Zia was quoted as saying that Pakistan hoped Nakasone would participate in the meeting not only as leader of a major industrial country but also, and more importantly, as a representative of Asian and "under-developed" nations.

In the field of youth exchange, Nakasone offered a new scheme under which Japan will annually invite a total of 150 youths to Japan from five Southwest Asian countries over three years — 10 each from Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, the officials said.

Accepting and thanking Nakasone for the proposal, Zia responded with his own idea of inviting 40 Japanese students annually for study at universities in Pakistan's four provinces.

Following the Zia-Nakasone talks, Japan and Pakistan held the inaugural meeting of their joint commission, the establishment of which was agreed upon when Zia visited Japan in July last year. Abe and Yaqub Khan represented the two sides at the session. Nakasone is scheduled to visit an Afghan refugee camp near the border town of Peshawar Wednesday before leaving for India on Thursday.

Nakasone Address

BK011728 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Addressing a civic reception at the historical Shalimar Bagh of Lahore this evening, the Japanese prime minister said that Pakistan, geographically and politically, occupies a very important position in the region, and its stability is vital not only for Asia but for the whole world.

In this connection, he referred to Afghanistan and said that external military intervention there has endangered a nation's right to self-determination and sovereignty. He said Japan has always supported Pakistan's efforts for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan issue. The Japanese prime minister highly appreciated Pakistan's humanitarian service by providing shelter and aid to 3 million Afghan refugees. He said that he will visit their camps in Peshawar tomorrow. He said that his country will continue to provide aid to lessen the burden borne by Pakistan in taking care of the Afghan refugees.

Nakasone said that his country is ready to assist Pakistan in implementation of its sixth 5-year plan for the progress and prosperity of the Pakistani people. He said that despite geographical distance, the two countries have deep historical ties.

Zia, Nakasone Banquet Remarks

BK020609 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has reiterated that the security and stability of Pakistan are essential not only for this region but also for the whole world. Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the Presidency in Islamabad last night, he said in recent years Pakistan's security has been severely affected by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He reiterated Japan's continued support for Pakistan's principled stand for the peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem and assured continuing humanitarian assistance for Afghan refugees.

The Japanese prime minister said both countries share identical views on many international issues, and their understanding was further deepened as a result of their talks yesterday. He said Japan and Pakistan share the belief that peace and security in the South Asian region is extremely important for the peace and security of Asia and of the world in general. He said the elimination of tension between countries of the region and economic development are of great importance in this regard. Classifying president Mohammad Ziaul Haq as an outstanding leader, he said relations between Pakistan and Japan have developed remarkably since the Pakistan president's visit to Japan last July. Praising Pakistan's sixth 5-year plan, Mr Nakasone said Japan would cooperate with Pakistan's efforts in this regard as far as possible. He said Japan views with great respect and admiration Pakistan's current development efforts and its efforts to strengthen Islam and its cultural foundation.

Earlier, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in a speech said the situation in the world, especially in Asia, continues to deteriorate because of the policies of intervention and aggression, and the nuclear arms race poses a serious threat to the survival of mankind. The Middle East situation, Kampuchean and Afghanistan crises, and the Iran-Iraq war pose grave threats to regional and global peace. The president called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and for the restoration of the rights of the people of these countries to determine their own destiny free from external coercion. Pakistan has been directly affected by the Afghanistan problem. Some 3 million Afghan nationals have been forced to seek shelter in Pakistan, and we are assisting them on humanitarian grounds, the president said.

Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan attaches great importance to peace and security in South Asia, and it desires to maintain friendly relations with all neighboring countries, including India. The president observed: Pakistan-India friendship and the mutual cooperation of the countries of South Asia can greatly contribute toward the development and stability of the region.

Referring to his talks with Prime Minister Nakasone on matters of common interest, the president said these talks have further deepened their understanding and brightened prospects for their bilateral relations.

Yaqub Khan-Abe Meeting

BK011234 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Japan-Pakistan joint commission held its first meeting in Islamabad today. The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and his Japanese counterpart, Mr Shintaro Abe, led their delegations.

Speaking on the occasion, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that the joint commission could play an important role by identifying and promoting selected projects especially for the expansion of cooperation in science and technology through joint ventures and technology transfer.

The Japanese foreign minister hoped that the expansion of Japanese private investments in Pakistan will bring about not only the larger exchange of goods, but also a transfer of technology which will contribute to the development of Pakistan's economy and bilateral economic relations. The Japanese foreign minister proposed the holding of a second meeting of the Japan-Pakistan joint commission in Tokyo sometime after summer at

the official level. The Pakistan foreign minister welcomed the suggestion and said a mutually convenient date would be fixed for the meeting.

Agreement on Cultural Grant

BK011240 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Japan is to give a cultural grant of about 2.7 million rupees to Pakistan under an agreement signed in Islamabad today. The minutes to this effect were exchanged between the Japanese and the Pakistan foreign ministers.

Agreement on Iran-Iraq Cease-fire

OW020051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 2 May 84

[By Hiroshi Ohima]

[Text] Islamabad, May 2 KYODO — Japan and Pakistan agreed to work together to bring about cease-fire in the four-year war between Iran and Iraq, Japanese officials said Wednesday.

The agreement came in a meeting Tuesday here between Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan.

Yaqub Ali Khan reportedly said the Soviet Union mobilized about 20,000 troops backed by tanks and other heavy armours and flew some 60 bombers from bases inside Soviet territory in the current offensive.

He also told Abe Pakistan had keen interests in achievemenets of a shuttle diplomacy by Diego Cordovez, personal representative of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The officials said the U.N. envoy shuttled among Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran on his peace mission.

But Yaqub Ali Khan did not mention the timetable for withdrawal of Soviet troops, estimated at 105,000, from Afghanistan which Pakistan was eager to see from Cordovez's efforts, the Japanese officials said.

As for the Afghan issue, Abe reaffirmed Japan's unreserved support for Pakistan's call for immediate withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces from Afghanistan, an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan, determination by the Afghan people and safe and honorable return home of the Afghan refugees, according to the officials. Abe also praised Pakistan for its warmly accepting Afghan refugees in spite of serious social and economic problems caused by the influx.

Yaqub Ali Khan briefed Abe about the latest developments in Afghanistan including the Soviet offensive against Moslem resistance forces at the strategic point of Panjsher valley.

Abe and Yaqub Ali Khan also agreed on the need for both Japan and Pakistan to enhance their roles in diplomacy with a wider perspective, the officials said.

They shared the view that this was possible in view of Japan's increasing role in the Pacific and Asian region and Pakistan's important location at the intersection between Asia and the Middle East.

In this context, Yaqub Ali Khan expressed Pakistan's hope that the South Asia Regional Cooperation (SARC) will eventually grow into a scheme for peace and stability linking the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the officials said.

Last August, foreign ministers of seven South Asian countries held a meeting to prepare the establishment of SARC, originated from a call by the late President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh in 1980.

An action program, adopted by the foreign ministers' meeting, calls for cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

During the meeting, Abe expressed readiness to offer technical and financial assistance to Pakistan"s project to utilize solar energy for electricity generation, the officials said.

The two countries agreed that the achievements of the joint solar energy project should be shared by other member countries of the Nnited Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), they said.

Zia on Afghan Issue, Indian Ties, Elections

PM011551 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Apr 84 p 3

[President Ziaul Haq interview granted to Serge Maffert in Islamabad — date not given]

[Excerpt] Islamabad — Since January 1980, 3 million Afghans (the official figure, which is probably a little exaggerated) have taken refuge in Pakistan, more than 2 million in the North-West Province alone. Despite the financial participation of many international organizations, this mass of humankind of all ages is a heavy burden for Pakistan ($500,000 per day), to which must be added the "ecological burden" of this mmany men and animals (damage to forests, pasture land, water resources, and so forth).

"I must say that it is to the credit of these refugees," General Zia told me, "and to that of our border provinces, that this human influx has not caused any public order problems or any problems in relations between the communities. In other countries,there would now be chaos; but in our country, human solidarity and our joint allegiance to Islam have created a completely unique situation."

That does not alter the fact that one of Pakistan's main objectives is the departure of these emigres as soon as possible. Most people are haunted by the idea of seeing a situation, which has already lasted 4 years, continue indefinitely. For this reason, Islamabad thinks it is necessary to reach an agreement on the withdrawal

of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and on the Afghan regime encouraging the refugees to return to their country. Easier said than done, you will think. This is how Gen Zia argues:

"The Soviet Union has said it is prepared to leave Afghanistan on certain conditions. Let us take it at its word. Let us have discussions with Moscow or Kabul, indirectly through the United Nations. Indeed, we are now already involved in a political dialogue.

"For me to believe what Moscow says is another matter. I think that since this superpower propsoes to withdraw, attempting negotiations can do us no harm. It is under these conditions," Gen Zia explained, "that Pakistan, under UN auspices, is involved in the search for a solution on the basis of four principles: withdrawal of Soviet troops, return of the refugees with honor and security, Afghanistan's nonalignment, and freedom for all Afghans to choose their future political system."

The prospects for such a settlement seem very obscure, but Pakistani optimism (or is it wishful thinking?) is high, and Gen Zia stated:

"In the course of history, it has never been possible for a foreign power to occupy Afghanistan for long. The man who governs in Kabul today has to be supported by 110,000 Soviet soldiers. For 4 years, the price paid by the USSR has been enormous, the financial price, the price in terms of men, and the political price (the whole Islamic world has risen against it). What we need to know is who will hold out the longest. At present, the freedom fighters (the mujahidin) are accomplishing an extraordinary task with limited resources."

To conclude on this point, Pakistan's position is roughly this: It is not absurd to believe in a Soviet withdrawal. It is therefore necessary to encourage this politically and militarily. On that basis, the return of the refugees could start.

India, Hereditary Enemy

It must never be forgotten that Pakistan emerged from the collapse of the British Indian empire in 1947, at the same time as from the desire of the subcontinent's Muslims to separate from the Hindus. Since then, relations between India and Pakistan have remained critical and, even today, the sound of marching feet can be heard from time to time on the borders (for instance during the disturbances in the Indian Punjab).

Gen Zia: "My country and India waged war on each other three times, following which Pakistan was dismembered and is now only half its original size (Owing to Bangladesh's secession in 1971). However, I think the time has come for our two states to live as good neighbors. The initiatives for this must come from both sides, possibly more from India because it is a bigger country."

"I am happy to note that despite some difficulties we have succeeded in institutionalizing some arrangements, for instance,the creation of joint ministerial commissions with the job of improving our bilateral relations. I offered Mrs Gandhi apact renouncing war. She seems to prefer a friendship treaty. All this is under discussion.

"I am optimistic," the general concluded, "because I have launched a veritable peace offensive which ought to succeed despite India's current internal problems."

Gen Zia said he was also confident about his big neighbor's general orientations: "India is too big a country to become an appendage of the Soviet Union. Despite its obvious links with the USSR at economic and military levels, a nation with 650 million inhabitants cannot fall into the Soviet sphere of influence. But, if I can put it this way, it cannot afford to irritate the USSR."

The president, for his part, expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations Pakistan has with the United States and China.

From Martial Law to Civilian Government

On the domestic level, Gen Zia can be derscribed as a systematically moderate dictator. Most opposition leaders live abroad, like former President Bhutto's daughter. Those still living in the country are subjected to various kinds of harrassment, are imprisoned, generally for short periods, and their opportunities for holding public meetings are extremely limited. The press, for its part, is divided between resolutely progovernment newspapers and other so-called "independent" newspapers which adopt a free tone to some extent. Indeed, according to reliable estimates, the Pakistan People's Party, President Bhutto's former party, still has support from 60 percent of the people.

It is in this context that Pakistan's major domestic affair is taking place — the forthcoming elections promised by Gen Zia. What form will they take, will the political parties be allowed to take part?

Gen Zia: "I have drawn up a very detailed program for the provincial elections, to the National Assembly and the Senate. That will all take place in March 1985. I also said that there are two possible options: holding these elections with the participation of the political parties, or holding them without the parties. The final decision has not yet been made, but I personally think that these elections must take place without the political parties. I see several reasons for that: most of those parties are dead; they have no structure; they are not even democratic. We want to restore democracy, but this does not mean that the parties will be allowed to play with the country's destiny permanently."

So how will the election candidates be chosen? This is a mystery for the time being. They will probably be chosen by a committee of "wisemen," which will be based on criteria of "morality... ." In any case, Gen Zia explained: "The easiest way of moving from a military regime to a civilian regime will be to assemble these new deputies and make them decide on the future. We will ensure that the transition is carried out smoothly."

President: We Must End War With Total Victory

LD011327 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of International Labor Day, President Khamene'i, accompanied by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Sarhadizadeh, this morning inspected the Iran transformer plant affiliated with the Ministry of Energy.

In a speech referring to the point that the opportunity had been taken to inspect the plant and to meet with the workers, the president recounted the characteristics of our country's committed and Muslim workers.

Referring to the aims of the enemies of Islam and the revolution in imposing the war, the president said: If this war had not been imposed on us and if the burden of all-round defense were not on our shoulders, we would have made great progress in industry, agriculture, culture, and many of our social problems. He stressed: We must end this war with total victory. With God's blessing, we will accomplish this in the not so distant future.

He stressed: We have made the enemies sorry for having started this war; we will take measures so that no one else will dream of committing aggression against us.

He then referred to the hegemony and bullying of the superpowers in exploiting the deprived nations of the world. He said: Today the Third World and backward countries are encumbered by the two big powers, the United States and the USSR. That is a damned reality. If it were not for the interference of the big world powers, oil and other resources would be used in the service of the interests and prosperity of the deprived nations. Today the period of the rule of the superpowers has ended in the world; the nations have awakened. The movement of our nation has had a great effect in the awakening.

In conclusion, the president gave necessary advice on the importance of improving the quality of products.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,713

LD011728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 84

[Communique No 1,713 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the western operational sector yesterday, the artillery and mortar fire of the Islamic forces on the Saddamist forces' motorized columns, supply axes, and positions disrupted the enemy's supply and relocation activities, destroyed one artillery piece and six bunkers, and killed a number of the enemy.

In the northwestern operational sector, our fighting units fire stopped the enemy's expansion of his defensive positions and the activities of his infiltration patrols and killed more than 10 mercenaries. In the southern operational sector, sporadic exchanges of fire continued; the intensity of the fire was greater in the Kushk, (Talaych) and Majnun Islands regions.

At 0500 yesterday, several enemy boats tried to approach our forces' positions in the Majnun Islands, but the fire opened by Islam's mighty forces forced them to retreat.

Yesterday Islam's combatants opened fire on several enemy excavator and engineering vehicles in the (Chazzabeh) region, causing the Saddamists losses and casualties. During the exchange of fire across the banks of the Arvand Rud, the Gendarmerie combatants' heavy weapons fire set ablaze to 10 enemy trenches and foxholes together with their servicemen and destroyed 3 of their ammunition-carrying vehicles, 1 fuel dump, and 1 ammunition dump.

The city of Abadan yesterday came under sporadic enemy heavy weapons fire, which damaged 10 houses.

Iraqis Shell Residential Areas in Abadan, Khorramshahr

GF011725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report from Abadan, residential areas in Abadan and Khorramshahr were the targets of Iraqi artillery and mortar fire during the past 24 hours. As a result of this savage shelling, 1 noncombatant was wounded, 10 houses were damaged, and 1 house was gutted in Abadan. The report said that during this period, parts of Khorramshahr were also subjected to heavy long-range artillery attacks by the forces of the infidel Saddam; some houses were damaged.

Free Voice of Iran Says Military Officers Retired

GF011720 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] According to the Free Voice of Iran correspondent, during recent weeks, the Islamic regime in Iran has suddenly retired a group of Iranian military officers holding the rank of colonel and major in the Armed Forces and has replaced them with officers who have proved their complete loyalty to the Khomeyni regime.

The report added that even the commands of certain divisions have now been given to these soldiers who havebeen given the honorary rank of colonel. This action was taken in the army in view of the latest fear of the usurper regime of the legal Armed Forces and in conformity with the secret plan for gradual absorption of the army into the Revolution Guards Corps which has been pursued for some time.

Musavi Sees Off Turkish Prime Minister

GF020930 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal yesterday conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i. While conveying Turkish President Kenan Evren's message to 'Ali Khamene'i during the meeting, Turgut Ozal expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will be further expanded, becoming an example to all Islamic countries.

President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed satisfaction over the development of economic relations between Iran and Turkey. He said: It will be very appropriate for the two countries to (?move) on a joint political line and take effective steps on international issues. The shows of strength resorted to in the region by the superpowers require a counter stand by the new countries based on unity of views.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal yesterday also conferred with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. During the meeting, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that one of the objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran is to consolidate its relations with Muslim countries. He also expressed the hope that Turkey and Iran will attain self-sufficiency in the region through helping each other and that the Muslim Iraqi people will join Turkey and Iran in the near future and begin a new life after the fall of the Saddamist regime.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who arrived last Saturday in Iran at the head of a high-ranking political and economic delegation, today was seen off at Mehrabad Airport by Prime Minister Musavi.

In a statement to our correspondent prior to his departure, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal pointed to the close relations between Iran and Turkey. He said: We have attained results on all the matters we have discussed during my visit.

Stating that his visit was successful, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said: Turkey will buy 6 million tons of oil from Iran within the framework of the trade transactions between the two countries. Apart from this, the two countries will cooperate on matters related to transportation and the production of industrial and mining products.

On his part, Prime Minister Musavi said: According to the agreement signed between the two countries the volume of transactions will totall $2.2 billion. Talks on further increasing the said volume are continuing.

Comments on Talks

LD011331 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Our country's Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi has been interviewed by our correspondent. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin Musavi recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I do not believe that there is any need to discuss the cultural and Islamic links between the fraternal country of Turkey and Iran. The Turkish nation is a Muslim nation, and so is our nation. We rose in the name of Islam and made a revolution. Naturally, among the most important aims of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic is that of having closer links with Muslim nations and the Islamic countries, particularly because such close links would move the Islamic countries toward self-sufficiency and independence from the major powers. These links give them the confidence to stand on their own feet and solve their own problems.

Our talks with the honorable prime minister of Turkey concentrated on various issues. We discussed political issues of the region and Lebanon's problem, about which we expressed our views. (?The rest of our talks) were on economic issues and we reached some good agreements here. The volume of trade agreed between us is approximately the same volume as that of last year. Turkey will purchase 6 million metric tons of oil from us next year, and together with some other goods and transportation of oil, the total volume of trade will amount to approximately $2.1-2.2 billion. Apart from these,we had some discussions on sugar and steel, and our brothers are continuing the talks. If they were economically viable, we would reach a conclusion on these items too.

As a whole, I believe that our talks are very useful for the expansion of relations between the two countries, and I hope that our talks will be effective for the future steps and implementation of the policy that I mentioned earlier. [end recording]

Transport Minister Leaves for Talks in Syria

LD011206 Tehran IRNA in English 1026 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 1, IRNA — Iranian Minister of Roads and Transport Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan heading a delegation comprising officials from railroads, ports and shipping and airlines left Tehran for Damascus this morning.

Talking to IRNA at Mehrabad Airport he said that the six-day visit was taking place on the invitation of his Syrian counterpart Yunis Muhammad.

The minister added that the main objective of the visit was signing of a road-transportation agreement between Iran and Syria, adding that the agreement would specify the two country's ties in this field. Furthermore, he noted the agreement will allow for expansion of economic and tourist ties between the two countries.

Referring to air transportation between Iran and Syria, the minister said that the two countries had signed an agreement in this respect in 1980 and that relations in this area were good. He went on by saying that Syria has one flight per week to Iran and Iran has five weekly flights to Syria.

Second Round of Majlis Elections Set for 11 May

LD011646 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 1, IRNA — The second stage of the second round of Majlis elections is scheduled to be held on May 11. Ministry of the Interior, in a circular called on all governorates and district governorates whose elections were extended to the second stage, to make the necessary arrangements for the elections on the said date.

It is to be recalled that the first stage of Majlis elections were held on April 15 during which some nominees gained the absolute majority of votes and some others should attend the second stage.

In Tehran, 14 candidates from 30 gained absolute majority and the rest should be elected during the second stage by the people.

Council Declares Behshahr, Amol Elections Void

LD011708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Council of Guardians met this morning and this afternoon. In these sessions, an investigation of the electoral files of the second Majlis continued. After long discussions and careful scrutiny, the elections of the constituencies in Behshahr and Amol were declared null and void. The investigation of other electoral files are still continuing and the results of these investigations will be announced later.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Chairs Majlis Open Session

GF011116 Tehran Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Majlis held an open session today. Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani presided. In a speech during the session, the Majlis speaker congratulated all committed Iranian workers on the occasion of International Labor Day.

Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that in its first session the Majlis took into consideration the values of labor and workers in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He expressed the hope that in its second session the Majlis will show interest in labor and workers as directed by Islam and the Koran.

Majlis Speaker Addresses Workers on Islamic Economy

GF020634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Labor Minister Sarhadizadeh, accompanied by a number of workers from Tabriz, Kerman, Maragheh, Qazvin, Saveh, Arak, and other cities yesterday met the Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani explained social values from the Islamic point of view: We do not claim to be able to uproot all the decadent social attitudes that stemmed from the past culture within 4 or 5 years. The proper handling of various forms of deviation requires a lengthy period and haste and incorrect decisions may lead to negative results.

Noting the capitalist economy and Marxist ideas, he said: The idea which we strongly stress and which we propose as the slogan of all the workers across the country, that they maintain it as their right, is an economy based on Islamic principles. That is an economy, the laws for which are approved by the Majlis and the Council of Guardians and finally approved of by the source of emulation and the leader of the revolution who is the clerical ruler.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then asked the workers not to allow the deviated to use the term under any circumstances since those who opposed the rule of Imam 'Ali, blessings be upon him, who were the rich, powerful, and the rigidly religious, may want to describe this form of economy in a different manner in the name of Islam and for the sake of their goals, thus grabbing the title for themselves. He then asked the Voice and Vision, Friday imams, and all the clergy and those who deliver sermons to monitor the true direction of this form of economy and not allow the past mistaken traditions which have been labeled "Islamic" to enter the scene in the guise of an Islamic economy and thus trample the rights of the toiling masses.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then referred to the claims of support for the oppressed made by Marxists and leftists as blatant lies and stated that the benefits gained by the workers in communist societies goes into the pockets of the leaders. This does not mean that we believe that the workers obtain their rights in capitalist societies. We believe that both systems want to fool the oppressed people by brandishing freedom and justice. It is Islam that does not allow a dime of a worker's salary to be taken by the employer on the basis of its holy guidance and also asks the workers to be satisfied with the rights that Islam has given them. In the Islamic Republic, these rights are those that are approved by the Majlis, Council of Guardians, and clerical rule.

Khamene'i Receives Institute Heads, Velayati

LD020720 Tehran IRNA in English 0712 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 2, IRNA — Heads of institute for research for international affairs, affiliated to the Foreign Ministry, together with Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met with President 'Ali Khamene'i Tuesday.

In the meeting the foreign minister talked about the necessity of formation of such section in the ministry.

President Khamene'i in reply termed the establishment of the institute useful for supervising the Foreign Ministry's long term programme. He said that political ideas of those working in the institute should not have any effect on their research, further saying that such work should be free from any political biasness.

President Khamene'i also urged further cooperation of the institute with foreign commission of Majlis adding that importance should be given to the issue of publishing documents by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and finding out the roots of foreign policy since the ministry's establishment and using them in future plans under supervision of honest and trustworthy people of the institute.

He concluded by saying that the publishing of such documents in the world would reveal both past and present history of the country and would be very informative.

Afghan Pilot Cited on Air Force Losses

GF021132 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Apr 84 P 24

[Text] An Afghan pilot who has made his way to Pakistan on foot said that in air battles with the Afghan Muslim mujahidin, the Kabul regime has lost 230 pilots. Nasim Shadidi, who before his escape to Pakistan was the pilot of a cargo helicopter in the

Afghan Air Force, said that names of the dead pilots are recorded in Afghan Air Force files.

Similarly, the Afghan Air Force has lost 164 fighter aircraft and helicopters in its war with the Afghan mujahidin from 1979 to October 1983.

Shadidi also said that the Soviet Union recently sold to Afghanistan 100 modern MA-17 helicopters which will be delivered this year.

He added that Afghan pilots are always followed in their operations by Soviet pilots because a number of Afghan pilots have fled to Pakistan with their aircraft.